

### AMENDMENTS

#### In the claims:

1. **(Currently amended)** A method of encapsulating a bioactive complex in a liposome which comprises the steps of:

- (a) dissolving at least one amphipathic lipid in one or more organic solvents;
- (b) combining a first aqueous suspension comprising a nucleic acid bioactive agent with the lipid containing organic solution of step (a) so as to form a [n] water-in-oil emulsion comprising the bioactive agent and the lipid stabilized water droplets containing the bioactive agent;
- (c) adding a second aqueous suspension comprising a polycation complexing agent to the emulsion of step (b), so as to form a water-in-oil emulsion comprising the lipid stabilized water droplets of step (b) and lipid stabilized water droplets containing the polycation wherein the complexing agent is a polycation;
- (d) incubating the emulsion of step (c) to allow the polycation complexing agent to contact the nucleic acid bioactive agent thereby forming a complex of the nucleic acid bioactive agent with the polycation complexing agent within the lipid stabilized water droplets, wherein growth of said complex is limited by no greater in diameter than the diameter of the lipid stabilized water droplets; and
- (e) removing the organic solvent from the emulsion suspension of step (d), so as to form liposomes comprising the complexed nucleic acid bioactive agent and the lipid,

wherein the liposomes have number average sizes of about 50 to 300 nm, and wherein the liposomes encapsulate the complexed nucleic acid bioactive agent; and wherein the nucleic acid to lipid ratio is at least 0.5  $\mu$ g nucleic acid per umole of liposomal lipid.

2. **(Currently amended)** A method of encapsulating a bioactive complex in a liposome which comprises the steps of:

- (a) dissolving at least one amphipathic lipid in one or more organic solvents;
- (b) combining a first aqueous suspension comprising a polycation complexing agent with the lipid containing organic solution of step (a) so as to form a [n] water-in-oil comprising the

complexing agent and the lipid, wherein the complexing agent is a polycation lipid stabilized water droplets containing the polycation;

(c) adding a second aqueous suspension comprising a nucleic acid bioactive agent to the emulsion of step (b), so as to form a water-in-oil emulsion comprising the lipid stabilized water droplets of step (b) and lipid stabilized water droplets containing the nucleic acid wherein the complexing agent is a polycation;

(d) incubating the emulsion of step (c) to allow the polycation complexing agent to contact the nucleic acid bioactive agent thereby forming a complex of the nucleic acid bioactive agent with the polycation complexing agent within the lipid stabilized water droplets, wherein growth of said complex is limited by no greater in diameter than the diameter of the lipid stabilized water droplets; and

(e) removing the organic solvent from the emulsion suspension of step (d), so as to form liposomes comprising the complexed nucleic acid bioactive agent and the lipid, wherein the liposomes have number average sizes of about 50 to 300 nm, [[and]] wherein the liposomes encapsulate the complexed nucleic acid bioactive agent; and wherein the nucleic acid to lipid ratio is at least 0.5  $\mu$ g nucleic acid per  $\mu$ mole of liposomal lipid.

3. **(Currently amended)** The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein the nucleic acid bioactive agent is a nucleic acid DNA or RNA.

4. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 3, wherein the nucleic acid is DNA.

5. **(Currently amended)** The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein the polycation complexing agent is selected from the group consisting of polylysine, a polyamine, hexammine cobalt, polyhistidine, and polyethyleneimine.

6. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 5, wherein the polyamine is selected from the group consisting of spermine and spermidine.

7. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 6, wherein the polyamine is spermine.

8. **(Canceled).**